

Timely and Effective Care - National

Measure Name	Measure ID
Heart attack patients given a prescription for a statin at discharge Higher percentages are better	AMI_10
Heart attack patients given aspirin at discharge Higher percentages are better	AMI_2
Heart attack patients given fibrinolytic medication within 30 minutes of arrival Higher percentages are better	AMI_7a
Heart attack patients given PCI within 90 minutes of arrival Higher percentages are better	AMI_8a
Children who received reliever medication while hospitalized for asthma Higher percentages are better	CAC_1
Children who received systemic corticosteroid medication (oral and IV medication that reduces inflammation and controls symptoms) while hospitalized for asthma Higher percentages are better	CAC_2
Children and their caregivers who received a home management plan of care document while hospitalized for asthma Higher percentages are better	CAC_3
Average time patients spent in the emergency department, before they were admitted to the hospital as an inpatient A lower number of minutes is better	ED_1b
Average time patients spent in the emergency department, after the doctor decided to admit them as an inpatient before leaving the emergency department for their inpatient room A lower number of minutes is better	ED_2b
Heart failure patients given discharge instructions Higher percentages are better	HF_1
Heart failure patients given an evaluation of left ventricular systolic (LVS) function Higher percentages are better	HF_2
Heart failure patients given ACE inhibitor or ARB for left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) Higher percentages are better	HF_3
Patients assessed and given pneumonia vaccination Higher percentages are better	IMM_1a
Patients assessed and given influenza vaccination Higher percentages are better	IMM_2
Median Time to Fibrinolysis	OP_1
Average time patients spent in the emergency department before being sent home A lower number of minutes is better	OP_18b

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Condition
Heart Attack or Chest Pain
Heart Attack or Chest Pain
Heart Attack or Chest Pain
Heart Attack or Chest Pain
Children's Asthma
Children's Asthma
Children's Asthma
Emergency Department
Emergency Department
Heart Failure
Heart Failure
Heart Failure
Preventive Care
Preventive Care
Heart Attack or Chest Pain
Heart Attack or Chest Pain

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Category
Statin at Discharge
Aspirin prescribed at discharge
Fibrinolytic Therapy Received Within 30 Minutes Of Hospital Arrival
Primary PCI Received Within 90 Minutes of Hospital Arrival
Relievers for Inpatient Asthma
Systemic Corticosteroids for Inpatient Asthma
Home Management Plan of Care Document
ED1
ED2
Discharge instructions
Evaluation of LVS Function
ACEI or ARB for LVSD
Immunization for pneumonia
Immunization for influenza
Median Time to Fibrinolysis
OP 18

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Score	Footnote	Measure Start Date
98		10/01/2012
99		10/01/2012
54		10/01/2012
96		10/01/2012
100		10/01/2012
100		10/01/2012
88		10/01/2012
274		10/01/2012
98		10/01/2012
94		10/01/2012
99		10/01/2012
97		10/01/2012
92		10/01/2012
90		10/01/2012
28		10/01/2012
134		10/01/2012

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Measure End Date
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013
03/31/2013
09/30/2013
09/30/2013

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is better

Outpatients with chest pain or possible heart attack who got drugs to break up blood clots within 30 minutes of arrival Higher percentages are better OP_2

Average time patients spent in the emergency department before they were seen by a healthcare professional A lower number of minutes is better OP_20

Average time patients who came to the emergency department with broken bones had to wait before receiving pain medication A lower number of minutes is better OP_21

Percentage of patients who left the emergency department before being seen Lower percentages are better OP_22

Percentage of patients who came to the emergency department with stroke symptoms who received brain scan results within 45 minutes of arrival Higher percentages are better OP_23

Average number of minutes before outpatients with chest pain or possible heart attack who needed specialized care were transferred to another hospital A lower number of minutes is better OP_3b

Outpatients with chest pain or possible heart attack who got aspirin within 24 hours of arrival Higher percentages are better OP_4

Average number of minutes before outpatients with chest pain or possible heart attack got an ECG A lower number of minutes is better OP_5

Outpatients having surgery who got an antibiotic at the right time (within one hour before surgery) Higher percentages are better OP_6

Outpatients having surgery who got the right kind of antibiotic Higher percentages are better OP_7

Percent of newborns whose deliveries were scheduled too early (1-3 weeks early), when a scheduled delivery was not medically necessary Lower percentages are better PC_01

Pneumonia patients whose initial emergency room blood culture was performed prior to the administration of the first hospital dose of antibiotics Higher percentages are better PN_3b

Pneumonia patients given the most appropriate initial antibiotic(s) Higher percentages are better PN_6

Surgery patients who were taking heart drugs called beta blockers before coming to the hospital, who were kept SCIP_CARD_2

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Heart Attack or Chest Pain

Heart Attack or Chest Pain

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Heart Attack or Chest Pain

Heart Attack or Chest Pain

Surgical Care Improvement Project

Surgical Care Improvement Project

Pregnancy and Delivery Care

Pneumonia

Pneumonia

Surgical Care Improvement Project

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Fibrinolytic Therapy Received Within 30 Minutes of ED Arrival

Door to diagnostic eval

Median time to pain med

Left before being seen

Head CT results

Median Time to Transfer to Another Facility for Acute Coronary Intervention

Aspirin at Arrival

Median Time to ECG

Prophylactic Antibiotic Initiated Within One Hour Prior to Surgical Incision

Prophylactic Antibiotic Selection for Surgical Patients

Percent of newborns whose deliveries were scheduled early (1-3 weeks early), when a scheduled delivery was not medically necessary

Blood Cultures Performed in the Emergency Department Prior to Initial Antibiotic Received in Hospital

Initial antibiotic selection for CAP in immunocompetent patient

Surgery Patients on a Beta Blocker Prior to Arrival Who Received a Beta Blocker During the Perioperative Period

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58	10/01/2012
26	10/01/2012
57	10/01/2012
2	01/01/2012
57	10/01/2012
60	10/01/2012
96	10/01/2012
7	10/01/2012
98	10/01/2012
98	10/01/2012
6	01/01/2013
98	10/01/2012
95	10/01/2012
98	10/01/2012

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09/30/2013

09/30/2013

09/30/2013

12/31/2012

09/30/2013

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on the beta blockers during the period just before and after their surgery Higher percentages are better	
Surgery patients who were given an antibiotic at the right time (within one hour before surgery) to help prevent infection Higher percentages are better	SCIP_INF_1
Patients having surgery who were actively warmed in the operating room or whose body temperature was near normal by the end of surgery Higher percentages are better	SCIP_INF_10
Surgery patients who were given the right kind of antibiotic to help prevent infection Higher percentages are better	SCIP_INF_2
Surgery patients whose preventive antibiotics were stopped at the right time (within 24 hours after surgery) Higher percentages are better	SCIP_INF_3
Heart surgery patients whose blood sugar (blood glucose) is kept under good control in the days right after surgery Higher percentages are better	SCIP_INF_4
Surgery patients whose urinary catheters were removed on the first or second day after surgery Higher percentages are better	SCIP_INF_9
Patients who got treatment at the right time (within 24 hours before or after their surgery) to help prevent blood clots after certain types of surgery Higher percentages are better	SCIP_VTE_2
Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke patients who received treatment to keep blood clots from forming anywhere in the body within 2 days of arriving at the hospital Higher percentages are better	STK_1
Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke patients who were evaluated for rehabilitation services Higher percentages are better	STK_10
Ischemic stroke patients who received a prescription for medicine known to prevent complications caused by blood clots before discharge Higher percentages are better	STK_2
Ischemic stroke patients with a type of irregular heartbeat who were given a prescription for a blood thinner at discharge Higher percentages are better	STK_3
Ischemic stroke patients who got medicine to break up a blood clot within 3 hours after symptoms started Higher percentages are better	STK_4
Ischemic stroke patients who received medicine known to prevent complications caused by blood clots within 2	STK_5

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Surgical Care Improvement Project

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Stroke Care

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Prophylactic antibiotic received within 1 hour prior to surgical incision

Surgery Patients with Perioperative Temperature Management

Prophylactic Antibiotic Selection for Surgical Patients

Prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours after surgery end time

Cardiac Surgery Patients With Controlled 6 A.M. Postoperative Blood Glucose

Postoperative Urinary Catheter Removal

Surgery Patients Who Received Appropriate Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis Within 24 Hours Prior to Surgery to 24 Hours After Surgery

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophylaxis

Assessed for Rehabilitation

Discharged on Antithrombotic Therapy

Anticoagulation Therapy for Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter

Thrombolytic Therapy

Antithrombotic Therapy by End of Hospital Day 2

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99	10/01/2012
100	10/01/2012
99	10/01/2012
98	10/01/2012
97	10/01/2012
97	10/01/2012
98	10/01/2012
94	01/01/2013
97	01/01/2013
99	01/01/2013
95	01/01/2013
66	01/01/2013
98	01/01/2013

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days of arriving at the hospital Higher percentages are better

Ischemic stroke patients needing medicine to lower cholesterol, who were given a prescription for this medicine before discharge Higher percentages are better STK_6

Ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke patients or caregivers who received written educational materials about stroke care and prevention during the hospital stay Higher percentages are better STK_8

Patients who got treatment to prevent blood clots on the day of or day after hospital admission or surgery Higher percentages are better VTE_1

Patients who got treatment to prevent blood clots on the day of or day after being admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) Higher percentages are better VTE_2

Patients with blood clots who got the recommended treatment, which includes using two different blood thinner medicines at the same time Higher percentages are better VTE_3

Patients with blood clots who were treated with an intravenous blood thinner, and then were checked to determine if the blood thinner was putting the patient at an increased risk of bleeding Higher percentages are better VTE_4

Patients with blood clots who were discharged on a blood thinner medicine and received written instructions about that medicine Higher percentages are better VTE_5

Patients who developed a blood clot while in the hospital who did not get treatment that could have prevented it Lower percentages are better VTE_6

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Stroke Care

Stroke Care

Blood Clot Prevention and Treatment

Blood Clot Prevention and Treatment

Blood Clot Prevention and Treatment

Blood Clot Prevention and Treatment

Blood Clot Prevention and Treatment

Blood Clot Prevention and Treatment

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Discharged on Statin Medication

Stroke Education

Venous thromboembolism prophylaxis

ICU venous thromboembolism prophylaxis

Anticoagulation overlap therapy

Unfractionated heparin with dosages/platelet count monitoring

Warfarin therapy discharge instructions

Incidence of potentially preventable VTE

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94	01/01/2013
88	01/01/2013
85	01/01/2013
92	01/01/2013
93	01/01/2013
97	01/01/2013
75	01/01/2013
10	01/01/2013

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